

The Hongkong Telegraph

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34.75d.
On Demand 34.715/16d.

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.73

September 17, 1918. Temperature 8 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 98 73

September 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 57 71

8049 日三十月八

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

二拜禮 號七十月九年英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
EST. PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED SUCCESSES STILL CONTINUE.

METZ NOW UNDER LONG-RANGE GUNFIRE.

BRITISH FOUR MILES FROM ST. QUENTIN.

London, September 16.
Reuter's correspondent learns that the news to day from the American front is highly satisfactory. Since yesterday the Americans have advanced two to three miles on a whole front of thirty-three miles. Patrols penetrated a further two miles. It appears that the Germans are retreating to the line protecting the railways before Metz. Metz is under long-range gunfire. There were six enemy divisions operating in the St. Mihiel salient. The total strength was sixty thousand with a reflex strength of thirty-six thousand. The booty includes masses of material, over a hundred guns of all calibres, hundreds of machine-guns and trench mortars. Bridges were reconquered and territory not damaged. The British have captured Maisey, north-west of St. Quentin. The French yesterday took 2,500 prisoners.

The line at noon ran from Norroy, Rembercourt, Haumont, Doncourt, Auxtempliers and Avescourt, and thence to the old line. The Metz guns are in action.

Another British Capture.

London, September 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—In a successful minor operation in the early morning we captured Maisey, north-west of St. Quentin, also the trench system south-east and east of the village. We took a hundred prisoners, and a number of machine-guns. There is considerable hostile artillery firing at a number of points on the battle-front south of Arras and Cambrai Road.

Four Miles from St. Quentin.

London, September 15.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of September 15, says:—During the twenty-four hours ending at sunset on the 14th inst. we took 290 prisoners from the rearward astride the path towards Cambrai. Our guns have taken a heavy toll of troops in the Hindenburg Line. The ground between Havincourt and Goussescourt is a mass of enemy rifle pits, but heavy rains have flooded many and the occupants were forced to leave. Maisey, which was captured this morning, stands upon a little spur called Mont-de-Garde, and straightens the line through Holnon Wood. Our advance posts are now less than four miles from St. Quentin.

Further evidence of the German man-power shortage is accumulating, a number of men, women and boys who were graded for national service at home being brought to the back areas to replace the line of communication troops. Boys of fifteen are reported as being assembled in the region of Sedan for auxiliary service.

Aerial Work.

London, September 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says:—Enemy aircraft was more active on the 14th inst. We destroyed four hostile machines and also two two-seaters on the ground during a successful attack at a low height on an aerodrome south of Lille. Two British machines are missing. We dropped, during the past twenty-four hours, eight tons of bombs.

Americans Capture over 200 Guns.

London, September 16.
An American official message says:—In the St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity. An enemy counter-attack at daybreak near St. Hilaire was easily repulsed and a number of prisoners captured. On the left bank of the Moselle, our lines have been advanced one to two miles, and now include the towns of Vilecy and Norroy. The normal extension of our lines beyond Jambay resulted in the bringing in of seventy-two additional guns, which had been abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. This brings the total number of guns captured up to over two hundred.

President Wilson's Congratulations.

London, September 15.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, cabling congratulations to General Pershing on the St. Mihiel victory President Wilson says:—"The boys have done what we expected of them and have done it in a way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and their chief."

Severe Aerial Fights.

London, September 16.
A French communique says:—The fine weather permitted considerable aerial activity. There were very numerous and severe fights in which fourteen enemy machines were brought down. Seven balloons were set on fire. Enemy troops were aerially machine-gunned and six and a half tons of bombs were dropped on enemy assemblages. Over twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped during the night on railway stations at Leon, Conflans, etc. South east of the Oise, the enemy again counter-attacked violently. Everywhere our positions were maintained. We captured to day the plateau east of Vauxsaillon and further south advanced beyond Meuse Jean Farm, capturing the crest north-east of Oeller-sur-Aisne. Since yesterday morning we have captured over 3,600 prisoners.

Fierce Fighting.

London, September 16.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—There was very fierce fighting on Sunday at Tiger Wood near Vailly, where the French overcame stubborn resistance and advanced their line. General Mangin captured Hill 154, east of Vauxsaillon. Meuse Jean dominates the (Solemes and Maubeuge Road two kilometres at the end of Chemin des Dames. The French occupied Hill 169, dominating Vailly at the head of the Sancy and Jony valleys. Judging by the corpses, the enemy losses are exceptionally heavy. The Germans are still holding the plateau of Jony, but the French overlook their positions.

American Cleverness.

Paris, September 15.
French correspondents emphasize the cleverness of the Americans in battling the Germans so that the latter hastily began removing artillery, leaving their infantry uncovered and subjected to a hail of fire from our advancing batteries. But despite elaborate German preparations, the American front is going steadily increasing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED SUCCESSES STILL CONTINUE.

German Report.

London, September 15.
A German wireless official message says:—General Von Carlwitz's Army has again been engaged in a heavy battle between the Ailette and the Aisne. In the region of Allennes the enemy pressed forward across the height eastward of Laffaux.

A Successful British Operation.

London, September 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A successful minor operation at night astride the Ypres-Comines Canal advanced our line on a front of over two miles. We captured a number of prisoners and machine-guns. Raiding and patrol encounters occurred in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres and Gavrelle. We established new posts in the vicinity of Sanchy, Cauchy and Oppy.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE ATROCITY.

THE "GALWAY CASTLE" TORPEDOED.

Over One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

London, September 15.
The liner Galway Castle, bound for South Africa, with 941 passengers aboard, including 300 women and children, and also the South African Cabinet Minister (the Hon. Mr. Henry Burton), who was saved, was torpedoed at seven o'clock in the morning on the 12th inst. One hundred and twenty passengers and thirty-four of the crew are missing.

The scenes at Plymouth when the Galway Castle survivors arrived were heartrending, owing to the tragic manner in which death made big gaps in numbers of families. Thus numbers of children, many almost babies, caused a most pitiful scene by crying in vain for their parents, while other parents were searching in all directions for their missing children.

A torpedo struck the liner between the engine room and the stokehold, causing the vessel to buckle in an extraordinary manner. The vessel appeared as if she would probably break in twain at any moment. The rush of water was tremendous, sweeping the Second Engineer into the tunnel from the engine room, where he was drowned.

A fireman had a thrilling escape. He fell through the torn side of the ship, reached the surface and clung to the ladder. One boat while being launched was swamped, another was injured through the falls fouling, a third was swept upon the propeller and a fourth narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The survivors had bad experiences in open boats. They passed many floating bodies, one woman still clutching a baby in each arm. Mr. Burton paid a handsome tribute to the efficiency, self-sacrifice and resources of naval officers and ratings. Some blue-jackets jumped into the stormy sea and rescued many.

AERIAL RAIDS.

Some Fruitful British Attacks.

London, September 15.
The Air Ministry reports:—On the battlefront, in addition to the bombing reported in yesterday's communique, we carried out the following operations. We twice attacked Metzsaillon, obtaining many direct hits on the railway triangle, workshops, gas works and barracks, and also attacked Boulay aerodrome with good results. On the night of September 14-15 we kept up all night long heavy attacks on Metzsaillon, Courcelles, Ehrange, Saarbrücken, Kaiserslautern and aerodromes at Freccaty and Boulay. We obtained many direct hits on the railway especially at Metzsaillon and Courcelles, and caused several fires at Metz, Kaiserslautern, Saarbrücken station and Freccaty aerodrome. Three British machines have not returned.

On the morning of the 15th inst. we again attacked the Metzsaillon railway triangle and secured many direct hits. Enemy scouts were active. We also bombed Buhl aerodrome. Three British machines are missing.

We also bombed the Daimler Works at Stuttgart on the 15th inst. with good results. During this raid we encountered twenty hostile machines, of which we destroyed two. All the British returned. We dropped twenty-seven tons of bombs in twenty-four hours.

NOISY SCENES IN BERLIN.

"The Time for War Ended."

London, September 16.
There were noisy scenes at a sitting of the Berlin Municipalities, the Socialists bitterly complaining of starvation rationing. One statement that the time for war has ended was received with uproarious applause in the Public Galleries.

GERMAN OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

Asked to Become Neutral Till War Ends.

London, September 16.
It is believed that Germany has made proposals to Belgium, promising political and economic independence after the war, provided Belgium remains neutral until the end of the war and uses her good offices to secure the return of the German Colonies. The proposal is obviously intended to cover the German flank in the event of a withdrawal from Belgium, preventing the Allies following up.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, September 16.
Several squadrons of enemy aeroplanes bombed Paris this morning, despite an intense barrage. There were some victims and material damage was caused.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BETTER.

London, September 16.
There is a general improvement in Mr. Lloyd George's health.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

NATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Overture Meets with Cool Allied Reception.

London, September 15.
The Austrian Peace Note (of which the first part appears in the earlier telegrams) continues:—Only a peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be the peace desired by all peoples. With this consciousness and unwaveringly endeavouring to labour in the interest of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government now again comes forward with a suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy Powers. The earnest will to peace of the broad classes of the population of all States, who are jointly suffering through the war, is indisputable. A rapprochement in individual and controversial questions as well as a general more conciliatory atmosphere seems to us to give a certain guarantee that a fresh peace step might at present offer a possibility of success.

The Note, which is in French, follows thus:—The peace offer which the Quadruplex addressed to their opponents on December 12, 1916, and whose conciliatory and basic ideas they have never given up, signifies, despite its rejection, an important stage in the history of this war. The question of peace has from that moment stood in the centre of European and indeed world discussion, and has occupied and dominated it in an ever-increasing measure. Almost all the belligerents have in turn again and again expressed themselves on the question of peace and its pre-requisites and conditions. The line of development of these discussions, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint has changed under the influence of the military and political position, and hitherto it has not led to any tangible or practically utilisable general result. It is true that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has, on the whole, somewhat decreased, so that, despite the continuance of decided and hitherto unbridled differences, a partial turning from many of the extreme concrete war aims is visible, and a certain agreement relative to the general basic principles of a world peace manifests itself. In both camps there is undoubtedly observable in the broad classes of the population a growth of the will to peace and understanding. Moreover, a comparison of the reception of the peace proposal of the Quadruplex by their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter, as well as of the non-responsible but in no wise politically unimportant personalities, confirms this impression. For example, whilst the Allies' reply to President Wilson made demands amounting to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, the diminution and profound internal transformation of Germany and the destruction of Turkey's European ownership, these demands, whose realisation are based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many official statements, or partly dropped. Thus Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, a year ago, expressly recognised that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problem and that nobody could draw up a Constitution for Germany from the outside. Mr. Lloyd George, at the beginning of 1918, declared that it was not an Allied war aim to partition Austria-Hungary, rob the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish Provinces and reform Germany internally. It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had ever been the creation of an Independent State out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

After affirming that the Central Powers are only waging a war of defence for the integrity and security of their territories, the Note proceeds to say:—Far more outspoken than in the domain of concrete war aims has a rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding the guiding lines whereon peace shall be concluded. President Wilson, in speeches on February 12 and July 4 this year, formulated principles which his Allies have not contradicted and whose far-going application is likely to meet with no objection from the Quadruplex, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the interests of the States concerned. Agreement on general principles does not suffice. It is a matter of reaching accord on their interpretation and application to individual concrete war and peace questions. The unprejudiced observer cannot doubt that in all the belligerent States the desire for a peace of understanding has enormously strengthened and that a continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins without any guarantee of bringing a decision by arms.

The Note affirms that there is no serious prospect of reaching an understanding by continuing to discuss peace in the way hitherto followed. Therefore another method should be chosen which would enable a direct verbal discussion solely between the representatives of Governments. The subjects of such a discussion would include the opposing conceptions of the individual belligerent States and mutual enlightenment, as well as general principles that shall serve as a basis for peace, regarding which, in the first place, agreement can be sought with a prospect of success. As soon as agreement is reached on fundamental principles, an attempt must be made to concretely apply them to individual peace questions and thereby bring about their solution.

The Note explains that war activities would not be interrupted and the discussion would only go so far as the participants considered they offered a prospect of success. No disadvantages could arise therefrom for the States represented. What at first does not succeed can be repeated and mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived. All the belligerents owe it to humanity jointly to examine whether, after a costly and undecided struggle, whose entire course points to an understanding, it is possible to end the terrible struggle. The Austro-Hungarian Government therefore proposes that all the belligerent Governments send delegates to a confidential and non-binding discussion on basic principles for the conclusion of peace in a neutral country at an early date.

A German Trick.

London, September 16.
The papers, with the exception of the Daily News, emphatically reject the Austrian Note and opine that it is merely a German trick to enable General Hindenburg to pull his armies together and cause discussions among the Allies.

The Daily Chronicle says:—"It is now realised for the first time in Berlin and Vienna that the Central Powers cannot possibly win the war. After all they have suffered the Entente Powers are not going to be bought off with an armistice, which can only mean a new war at some moment convenient to the military of Central Europe. The free nations of the world are determined to hold together until the common enemy is finally destroyed."

THE ARMY KITCHEN.

Methods of Feeding the Troops.

The importance of the kitchen department of the army cannot be overrated, for if men are to work hard and efficient they must be decently fed. For this reason the "King's Regulations" provide that it is the first duty of every commanding officer to see that the soldier's meals are "properly and sufficiently provided." It is further ordered that an officer must inspect the kitchens and cook-houses every day, while the same officer must visit the barrack rooms and mess tents during the breakfast, dinner, and supper hours to find out if there is any cause for complaint.

The kitchen establishment of a British army camp varies widely under different circumstances. At garrison centres in France, the cook-house is a large building shared by several units, and is under the charge of a sergeant-chef who has been through a special course in military cooking. It is his duty to superintend personally all cooking done in the regimental cookhouse. Each unit, in its turn, has a chief cook who is responsible for all the meals of his unit.

In the field, however, the cook-house is a thing of mushroom growth. When a unit is on the march the simplest method of constructing a temporary kitchen is to place a number of kettles on the ground in two parallel rows, block the leeward end of the passages thus formed with another kettle, and light a fire in this improvised trench. As soon as the fire has been started, one or two rows of kettles can be placed on top of those already in position.

If the stay at a particular spot is likely to be for any appreciable length of time, a good field kitchen is improvised by digging a narrow trench for the fire, and placing the camp kettles above this. Sometimes a chimney is built of soda.

For a stay of three or four days, regular "field ovens" are constructed. An arch of sheet iron is erected and on top of this a layer of clay is piled. With this oven it is possible to give the men meat and potatoes as often as the joints are forthcoming from the supply column. Enough bread to feed a whole battery can be baked in one of these ovens.

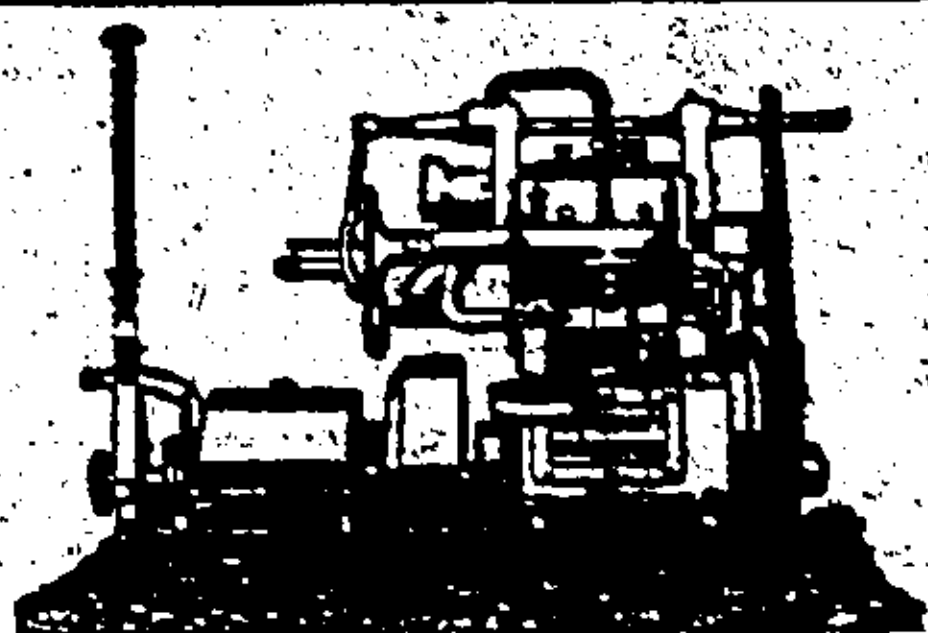
ALLEGED FORGERY.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Fung Kam was charged, on remand with forgery. Inspector W. Kent prosecuted.

Gulam Hyder, L.S.B. 218, deposed that he was on duty at 100 House Street on the day in question. He was asked by a Japanese to go to the Bank of Taiwan, and he saw the defendant there. A Japanese clerk had a draft in his hand, and, pointing to the defendant, he said that he had forged a signature on the draft. At the man's request he arrested the defendant. Before arresting the defendant he questioned him as to where he got the draft, and the defendant replied that a Portuguese man handed the draft to him to cash it.

Yeung Kai-tong, a staff in the Bank of Taiwan, said that on September 12, at about 2.50 p.m. the defendant came into the Bank. He went to witness counter, saying nothing but simply presenting the draft. He had already signed the back of the draft in pencil. He (witness) asked him to sign in ink, and he did so in ink. The signature on the back of the draft was in Chinese. He did not work to do so, he did not take notice of the signature. He was asked if he knew the defendant, and he said he did not.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

APEXIOR

THE MOST RATIONAL REMEDY
FOR BOILER TROUBLES.

SOLE AGENTS:-

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.
Queen's Building, Chater Road, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3 to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

NOTICES.

LE MOS.

BROOKE'S
FINEST
Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.

15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that
we, the undersigned, being proper
and fully certificated Masseurs,
have this day formed the above
Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA Mr. I. HONDA
Mrs. A. SUGA Mrs. S. HONDA
54 Queen's Road Central.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering work.
Largest and best assorted stock
in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.,
(Established A.D. 1880.)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

NEW FILMS

JUST ARRIVED.
PRICE MODERATE.
MEE CHEUNG
ENTERTAINMENT

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.

First-class string Orchestra renders selections from 12.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply to:- W. BARKER, Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Yel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Rates. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.

Telephone 812.

MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

NOTICES.

YARDLEY'S FINE OATMEAL SOAP

For the COMPLEXION.

It beautifies and preserves
the complexion, and may
be freely used on delicate
and sensitive skins which
ordinary toilet soaps would
irritate and coarsen.

The purest and finest of
Soaps, scientifically com-
bined with an Oatmeal
specially treated for the
extraction of its bland,
soothing, superfatting
qualities.

For the NURSERY.

A perfect Nursery Soap,
it soothes and cleanses,
its use enables Baby to
start life with a healthy and
beautiful skin and to main-
tain its beauty through
Teeth to Age.

PRICES 6s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.

TEL. 1677. COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, BATHMAN ROAD, TEL. K. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

CALL

AT
THE HONGKONG
CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

AND ASK FOR

"EL PALACIO"

AND

YOU will be
convinced that
Hongkong is
now favoured
with the
best brand
of



MANILA CIGARS.

"SERVICE"

This is what we endeavour to give our customers.
To make good our guarantees we have an efficient
Service Department at 49, Des Voeux Road Central.
We wish our customers to feel satisfied in every
way. All work under European Supervision.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

49, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

ENABLES traders throughout the
World, to communicate direct with
England.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal provincial towns and in
the principal centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be for-
warded freight paid, on receipt of Postal
Order for 2s. 6d.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for 2s. 6d. or larger advertise-
ments from 5s. 6d.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, OF LTD.
2, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

GENERAL NEWS.

M. M. for Australian Nurse.
The Military Medal has been
awarded to Miss Pearl Oakhill,
an Australian Staff Nurse, who
in an enemy air raid attended to
the wounded regardless of her
own safety. Though the enemy
was overhead, her example was of
the greatest value in allaying the
alarm of the patients.

Stealing Serbia's Scanty Food.
From an official Serbian source
it is stated that the Austro-
Hungarian Government has decid-
ed to take the whole of this year's
Serbian harvest, including the
rations allowed in the previous
year. The Serbian population, it
is declared, is therefore doomed to
die of starvation, for even the
rations of the previous year, which
it is now proposed to confiscate,
amounted only to only four
pounds monthly.

Toys to Show Merchant Mariner's
Growth.

Washington, August 8.—Edu-
cational toys and games are to be
used to bring the American child-
ren's idea of the country's new
merchant marine. The American
Toy Manufacturers' Association,
representing 110 concerns, has
agreed with the Chairman of
the Shipping Board, that "such
use can be made of toys and
games and decided to manufac-
ture them.

Warning to Foreigners.
In view of the fact that a state of
war now exists on the Manchurian
and Siberian borders, the Chinese
Government considers it necessary
to allow no foreign tourists to
proceed to those places. In a
note to the different foreign
Legations the other day, the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs in-
formed them that no passports
should be issued to foreign
tourists to Kiro, Hailungkiang,
and Mongolia until further notice.

Restored His Memory.
London, July 25.—A souvenir
handbook of Australian views,
brought from the front by an
American soldier who fought side
by side with Australian soldiers
on the Fourth of July, has re-
stored the memory of a wounded
Australian officer who was a
patient in a hospital in England,
where the American soldier was
taken for treatment. The officer
recognised views of his home
town and thereafter made a
prompt recovery. He is returning
to Australia, taking as his wife
one of the nurses who tended him
in the hospital.

Stands up for President.
The New Jersey Woman Suff-
rage Association has condemned
the action of the National Wo-
man's Party in picketing the
White House and "attacking Pre-
sident Wilson as responsible for
the delay of the United States
Senate in passing the Federal
Amendment for Woman Suff-
rage." A resolution to this effect
was adopted at a meeting of the
State Legislative Committee of
the New Jersey Association held
in Newark recently. The resolu-
tion said, further: "The New
Jersey Association deeply ap-
preciates the sympathy and help
given to the cause by the Pre-
sident of the United States."

Crippled Officer Abused by
Taxicab Driver.

At West London Police Court
recently, John Simmonds, a
taxicab driver, was fined \$3 for
using abusive and insulting
language to Lieutenant E. S.
Jacob, R. N., who lost both legs
in the Jutland battle. Lieutenant
Jacob said that he engaged the
defendant's cab at Hammersmith
broadway to drive to Beaumont
Hospital. Two men came out of a
restaurant and got into the cab.
On being remonstrated with the
defendant used bad language. He
(the witness) was not the first
wounded officer to be treated in
that way by taxicab drivers.

Surprise for Husband.

Lilian Howes, 29, described as
a farm hand, South Woodford,
was remanded at Stratford recent-
ly on a charge of bigamy by
marrying Frederick J. J. on the
previous day at Holy Trinity
Church, Westwood. It was stated
that the prisoner's husband, John
William Howes, had been awarded
the Military Medal for gallantry
and on Monday he was to be
sent to the front with the
1st Battalion of the Buffs.
The prisoner was remanded
for 14 days.

BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.



Est. 1724.

REMY MARTIN.

COGNAC

Bottled in France.

Sole Agents for Hongkong:-

THORESEN & CO.

Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents Canton:-

MANNERS

&

BACKHOUSE

LIMITED.

CASE IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS

FRANK SMITH & CO.

10, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Objections to Sale of Opium.
Different public bodies in Hankow have telegraphed to the Government, raising objections against the public sale of opium and the enforcement of the regulations governing the issue of Gold Currency notes.

The Great Assertion.
If after the invasion of Belgium, the rest of Europe had submitted to the Germans without a struggle, it would have saved millions of lives, tons of treasure, oceans of suffering, but it would have meant a greater evil to mankind than any such measurable loss. It would have meant that the spirit of man itself was dead.—Prof. Gilbert Murray.

Fish from the Gulf.
Carload lots of fish are being shipped regularly each week from the Gulf of Mexico to Nashville, Louisville, and Indianapolis in order to provide those inland cities with fresh fish at low prices. Transportation is being taken care of by an agent of the Department of Agriculture working with the Railroad Administration. The distribution of the fish is under the direction of the Federal Food Administrators of the States and cities in co-operation with the Bureau of Fisheries. Plans for extending the service to other cities are now being made.

31 Millions on Hospitals.
Accounts of the Red Cross auxiliary hospitals in England, Wales, and Ireland for the year ended Dec. 31 last show that the number of hospitals in use was 1,073, an increase of 113, and the total cost, including £3,114,362 for maintenance and £19,930 for administration was £23,479,573. Of this £2,549,077 was provided by War Office and Ministry of Pensions capitation grants, voluntary contributions amounting to £230,496. The number of in-patients admitted was 402,023, against 279,268 the previous year, and there were 7,662 out-patients. The average cost per in-patient was 3s. 7.70d. per day.

Would Safeguard Military Secrets.
A protest against permitting military experts of any but an allied nation to visit the front in France was contained in a telegram sent to President Wilson recently by the American Defence Society, of 44, East Twenty-third Street. The telegram, which is signed by Charles Stewart Dawson, chairman of the Society's board of trustees, was occasioned by the announcement that a Spanish military mission expected to visit the American front. The purpose of the protest, as outlined in the message, is to safeguard all information regarding the organization and disposal of American troops in the field.

American Food Aids Allies.
Washington, August 8.—The extent to which aid is being furnished the Allied nations in foodstuffs is indicated in a statement issued to-day by the Food Administration, showing that during the month of June exports of beef from the United States amounted to 92,173,000 pounds, of which 95 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium. The monthly average of beef exports for the three years preceding the war was 1,086,000 pounds. Pork exports for the month of June amounted to 169,331,000, of which 835 per cent. went to the four allies. The monthly average before the war was 41,531,567 pounds of pork. The amount of pork products sent to England, it was stated, has enabled the lifting of restrictions on the consumption of bacon in that country.

NOTICES.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING & REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOUTRIE'S

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Austrian War Expenses.
Amsterdam, July 23.—A Vienna telegram says that the Budget of 1918-19, presented to the Lower House by the Finance Minister, Dr. Wimmer, estimates the aggregate expenditure at 24,321,000,000 kronen (\$1,913,000,000 at pre-war rates). The total deficit amounts to 19,466,000,000 kronen (\$1,100,000,000). Purely military war expenditure in Austria in the first four years of the war has amounted to 38,636,000,000 kronen (\$1,810,000,000).—Reuter.

Help for American Soldiers.
Messrs. Thor. Cook and Son have made arrangements at their offices for simplifying the remittance of funds between Europe and America, and have printed for distribution among American troops a pocket exchange table showing at a glance the English and French equivalents of American money. They also invite members of the American Forces to make full use of their offices in Great Britain, France, and Italy, and to utilize the facilities they offer for the receipt and re-forwarding of the mail matter.

Foreign Landowners in Essex.
Explaining the acquisition of land in Essex by a so-called foreign syndicate, Sir Charles Bathurst, in the House of Commons, said that the object of the experiment with which he had associated himself was to try to demonstrate what could be done by a more intensive system of agriculture on poor land. Sir O. Turner and himself were joined by two Belgian gentlemen and one Dane, all skillful agriculturists.

Captain Lowenstein was a native-born Belgian and the official representative of the Belgian Ministry of War, and was also well known at the Board of Agriculture.

The Pale-Face Way.
A teacher in an Indian agricultural school in South Dakota writes us that the loyalty of the Sioux in that region is astonishing. Many have quietly enlisted, without fuss or burrah, but with great determination. She adds: "My neighbour, Frisking Elk, who lost a leg befriending the whites in the old hostile days, expresses the wish that he had the missing limb; that he might now go and fight; but he adds: 'I do not think much of the way the white man fights now. He sleeps, then he eats, then he rests a while, then he fights then he eats. No; that is not the way. When I used to fight, I used to go three, four, and five days without eating.'—The Outlook.

Freedom's Outposts.
If America, in company with Japan, does establish an Eastern front in Siberia, we shall witness one of the strangest chapters in the history of the struggle for religious and political freedom. East and West will meet on common ground. Siberia and North America were both founded by Dissenters, by men who went into the wilds in order to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences, to live in peace and equity, far from the tyranny of unjust kings and oppressive political systems. North America is the gift to the world of men who took their way westwards, far from the course of Empire. The Siberians of today descend from men who fled

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.B. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMSHAN, CANTON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON, KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

YALE & TOWNE HARDWARE

(YALE)

PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS, DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

PHONE NO. 1116.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company Limited No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Tuesday the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly. Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

By order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Dated the 7th day of Sept., 1918.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on TUESDAY the 1st day of October 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the
UNION TRADING CO.,
Queen's Building,
General Agents,
Hongkong, September 12nd, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN
DAINTY LINGERIE
ALL HAND MADE OF
FINE TARANTULLE and TRIMMED HAND MADE LACES.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.

THE PHARMACY

FOR
Toilet Requisites
Patent Medicines
Pure Drugs & Chemicals
Surgical Dressings & Instruments
Parke, Davis & Co.'s Products
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Products.

FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.,
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE
(Nxt to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2667. 24, Des Voeux Road Central.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED PER "FUSHIMI MARU"

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.

MOTHERS

TAKE NO CHANCES WITH BABY'S FOOD

THIS FOOD TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS' STANDING OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

CONNELL BROS. CO.
DISTRIBUTORS.

NOTICE MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of MOW FUNG & CO., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address, under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO., will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO., up to and including the 31st August 1918, will be respectively collected and be paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and EZE TO YUEN.

By Order of the Directors,
CHOW YU TUNG,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

OUR SPLENDID SAILORS

Think of the Broke and the Swift, think of Zeebrugge and Ostend, think of the unceasing vigilance of the Dover Patrol, and don't forget that many thousands of our gallant sailors are going under in the struggle with the enemy. Our wounded sailors share equally with our wounded soldiers in the benefits of your contribution to the War Bond Drawing.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society WAR BOND DRAWING
31st December, 1918.
Rules on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs, and Public Houses.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Red Leg, Abscesses, Bores, Ulcers, Ringworm, Swellings, Blisters, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin, what you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed to have the most valuable constituents of the blood purified and renewed. It is the only blood purifier that will cure you permanently.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

OF VIROL

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.80 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

THE VICTORY AT ST. MIHIEL.

The ordinary reader has become so accustomed nowadays, to the perusal in the newspaper of the latest advances of the Allies on the Western Front, and the long and sometimes tedious explanations and comments on the war situation, that he is very liable to lose sight of the great significance of the recent Franco-American victory at St. Mihiel. It is indubitably one of the most brilliant feats of arms in the history of the war, but it is more than that: it is a proof of the tremendous power of the new factor in the war—the American Army. What is better still, it must have a shattering effect on the German morale, broken as it is already by the recent victories of the Allies. Let us try and understand the greatness of the event. In a single blow, the Americans and French have wrested from the enemy ground which he has held and prepared for four years, ground which the Germans considered of the utmost importance, and must have wished to hold at all costs.

This brilliant "coup" has given to the Allies 150 square miles more of France, and the possession of the whole salient to points twelve miles north-east of St. Mihiel. It has resulted in captures of 15,000 prisoners, hundreds of guns of all calibres, and a vast amount of material. The bald statement of the communiqué is sufficient in itself to demonstrate the completeness of the victory. A point worth considering is the fact that the Germans did not intend evacuating the St. Mihiel salient, as they did not carry out their usual practice of removing the able-bodied population and destroying the town. The attack was so swift and overwhelming that St. Mihiel was captured intact, and the brave attackers were rewarded by seeing the enthusiastic inhabitants run out to welcome them. Perhaps even more important than the victory itself is the fact that the important towns of Verdun, Toul, Commeroy and Nancy are no longer menaced. As the Allies' line stood before, an attack on these places was always probable, but by the capture of the salient and the consequent command of the enemy's positions which we now hold, a hostile advance is almost impossible. Altogether, as far as the operations have gone, the Americans and French have achieved a signal and far-reaching victory, which is due not only to the bravery and dash of the attackers but also to the brilliant leadership of the generals, which ensured the smooth working of the vast war machine.

The signs of a breakdown in Germany have not been wanting for some time, but these steady and systematic advances of the Allies must bring home to the German people the utter foolishness of the Kaiser's recent speech at Essen, which a famous journalist at home has called the "death rattle of despotism and a confession that Germany is beaten." The capture of St. Mihiel, coupled with all the recent advances of the Allies on the Western Front, is not only a victory: it is a sign which the German leaders and people cannot fail to read. It is, of course, a mistake to be too sanguine as events before this have proved, but we cannot help believing and hoping that a vital blow has been struck at the nerve centre of the German front. The evidence of prisoners confirms the belief that a general retirement to the Hindenburg Line is contemplated. The vast system of railways so necessary for the manoeuvring of the German armies is being broken up by the Americans, and consequently his lines of defence are being threatened. Let us look forward to more and even better news from the St. Mihiel sector.

Austria's Peace Move.

We have had occasion of late to comment on the enemy peace offensive, and to-day we must revert to the subject in view of the strong bid which Austria has made for a verbal and non-binding discussion between the belligerent Powers at a neutral centre. The fact that the Austrian Note has been addressed to all the nations at war invests the move with a special significance, for it is the first occasion on which such a decided step has been taken. Austria's Allies have, in common with the Entente Powers, been acquainted with the contents of the Note, though whether they approve of the overture does not appear clear at the moment. They may or may not be at the back of it, for we can quite easily conceive of Germany's making a tool of Austria to secure the peace which the Kaiser so earnestly desires. On the other hand, it may equally be the case that Austria, seeing the futility of further resistance and realising that the Allies have secured the upper hand, is seeking a separate peace before the full retribution of the freedom-loving nations falls upon her.

The Time to Strike.

But whatever be the root cause of the new Austrian move, it is clear that a great factor in the situation is the growing consciousness among the enemy Powers that a continuance of the struggle cannot secure immunity from certain defeat. No nation which has the least prospect of victory in eight weeks would make such a calculated proposal in the midst of war as the Austro-Hungarian Government has now done. Thus the demarche must be regarded as an open confession of weakness and of the fact that Austria is nearing the end of her resources. With the facts thus, apart from any of the subtle arguments which the Austrians bring forward, it would be criminal folly on the part of the Allies to fall into the trap which the enemy has prepared. That is the note which is struck by the British Press in their comment on the matter, while the American attitude that "now is the time to strike our hardest," surely reflects the viewpoint of the rest of the Allies also. To breathe the word after all the sacrifices which we have made, at a moment when we know that the enemy is tottering, would be to betray the gallant deed. The portents for the Allies were never brighter than they are now. So must a deaf ear be turned to those superficially attractive overtures, and the grim business of war be settled down to until the enemy is compelled to throw up the sponge.

A German Insult.

Coincidentally with this Austrian proposal comes another piece of news which shows that Germany is beginning to see the danger ahead. She seems to have made overtures to Belgium offering this distressed little country political and economic independence after the war if she will but take on the garb of neutrality for the remainder of the war and use her good offices to secure the return of the German Colonies. This is adding insult to injury, and the proposal is a transparent effort to bolster up the rapidly decaying military situation. In the first place, Belgium has already had enough of German "promises" not to be fooled into entering into any agreement with the Kaiser, while we can hardly conceive of the Belgians, after their own experience of German oppression, assisting towards placing subject races under the heel of the Hun. The whole thing is a clumsy and amateurish effort to escape the disaster which lies ahead. It must be treated with the same contempt as that which the Austrian peace manoeuvre merits.

Food Control After the War.

Addressing the Canadian newspaper representatives who paid a visit to the Ministry of Food, Mr. Clynes stated that, while the submarine had been powerless to prevent food supplies reaching our shores, there was still need for economy in food consumption in all Allied countries. It was probable that even if the war ended in the immediate future food controllers would continue to be necessary long after hostilities ceased.

Food Control After the War.

Addressing the Canadian newspaper representatives who paid a visit to the Ministry of Food, Mr. Clynes stated that, while the submarine had been powerless to prevent food supplies reaching our shores, there was still need for economy in food consumption in all Allied countries. It was probable that even if the war ended in the immediate future food controllers would continue to be necessary long after hostilities ceased.

DAY BY DAY.

A TRUSTY FRIEND IS RARELY TO BE FOUND IN ALL THE DISTRESSES OF HIS FRIEND.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Franco-Russian capture of Florina.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7.15/16d.

Old Raquets Wanted. We have been asked to make an appeal for a number of old tennis rackets for the use of the 88th Coy. R.G.A. No matter how ill-conditioned they are, so long as they will serve to hit a ball, such gifts will be appreciated. We shall be happy to receive any such gifts and forward them to the proper quarter.

The Colony's Health. During last week there were notified three cases of enteric fever (two fatal) and one fatal occurrence each of diphtheria and spotted fever. All were Chinese save one English sufferer from enteric. For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday there were two fatal cases of enteric notified (both Chinese).

Insufficient Evidence. A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a pound and a quarter of old iron, the property of the Kowloon Dock Co. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he had brought the things from the Docks for his own use. A Chinese watchman at the Docks deposed to having arrested the defendant. As there was not sufficient evidence, his Worship discharged the defendant.

Postal Prosecutions. Several Chinese were summoned at the instance of Inspector Watt, of the Post Office, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with various breaches of the Stamp Ordinance, such as having a two-cent stamp instead of a five-cent stamp on receipts and not cancelling the stamp in a proper manner. Defendants pleaded guilty and blamed their foks for the errors. His Worship imposed fines of \$10.

A Contractor in Trouble.

A Chinese contractor was summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with building a shed and using lime-mortar instead of cement-mortar, as ordered by the P. W. D. Mr. J. Eldridge, of the P. W. D., appeared to prosecute. Defendant pleaded guilty, but he said he thought that lime-mortar would be better so he consulted with his architect and asked him to write the P. W. D. Mr. Eldridge said that at present the work was stopped. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50.

Not Proved.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, for conducting a gaming house at No. 70 Stanley Street. Inspector Grant prosecuted, and said that he raided the house in question this morning. A Chinese detective went inside the defendant's office and found different tickets relating to the Po Pui Lottery. On a search being made, a bundle was found near the clock-loft and in the kitchen, a chest was found, and inside the chest was another batch of tickets. His Worship discharged the defendant, holding that the case had not been proved.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a large "house" at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the beautiful film "Ambition" was screened. The chief character is Miss Ruth Roland, who starred such a success in the "Red Circle." The story is quite touching one. Another item of interest was the appearance of "Morango," who is an able dancer, and who performed no fewer than six different national dances, Arabian, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Polish and Turkish. The American Gaiety was also most interesting. The programme ended with a Harold Lloyd comedy, which was exceedingly funny. The same programme will be repeated to-night and to-morrow.

A COMMONPLACE YOUNG MAN.

And What He Did in the War.

"Puggy" Deedes of the Umpteenth Londons was a very mediocre young man of the English public school type. He was mediocre in appearance—frizzy hair, frizzy hair, watery blue eyes and Greco-Hebraic nose that looked as if it had at some time or other tried unsuccessfully to stop a tram, a nose, in fact, that explained at a glance how he had come by his nickname of "Puggy."

He was mediocre in ability—it had taken him three months intensive training with a private tutor to master sufficient learning to pass (at the second attempt) the not very exacting entrance examination— "Smalls"—for Oxford University. He was mediocre at games—played for his House at cricket, was a safe field, a third change bowler and a fifth wicket bat who once scored 32 in an hour for the School second XI, and pushed his weight in the first XV scrum. He swam a bit, boxed a bit, was ninth man for the Shooting eight at Bialay, and destiny seemed to have marked him out to occupy ultimately his father's chair in the safe county town firm of Will, Parohment and Deedes, solicitors and commissioners for oaths.

But on the fifth of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, it had been decided otherwise. Not Puggy himself nor his father had had any voice in the matter. He was at the time pursuing the quiet tenor of his way in the Lower Remove, and had given up hope for that year of playing for the School 2nd XI. The decision that was to alter the whole course of Puggy's career was taken at Potsdam by one William Hohenzollern, who on the date named, at a secret meeting with some fellow conspirators from Berlin and Vienna, resolved definitely on the move that was to involve all Europe in the War that he had been preparing for so long.

Within a month hostilities were opened, but it was more than two years before "Puggy," after two terms at Oxford, found himself old enough to be gassed as 2nd Lieut. Richard Pontifex Deedes of the Umpteenth Londons. For three months he bemoaned the fate that kept him in training in one of the Home counties. Then he despaired of ever reaching any front before the war was over, but submitted himself philosophically to course after course in bombing, signalling, gas, Lewis Gunnersy and the rest. And when he had finally resigned himself to permanent home service, he received his orders to proceed overseas. From that moment he was stricken with terror. He was not afraid—at a distance—of death or wounds, such a thought never occurred to him, but was mortally afraid that when he was put in charge of a section or platoon of veteran fighters he would appear afraid. He had men of whom it was told that as soon as ever they came within sound of the guns they "got the wind up," or that the sight of blood made them faint or set them trembling. How on earth were the sights and sounds of the battlefield going to affect him? He didn't know at all, but he had misgivings. He had read of men who "didn't know what fear meant." He envied them, though he hardly believed in their existence; certainly he knew he was hot of their number, for, though not given to introspective examination, he was fully conscious that he did not belong to the race of heroes. One thing, at least, he was determined on as a matter of course: unless he completely lost control of his physical self, he certainly would not let any one know that he was afraid.

Puggy reached his battalion in France just in time to assist in receiving the initial shock of the first Boche offensive of March 21st. He had been with them a month before it suddenly occurred to him that he had been much too busy to have time to be afraid. Life had been fairly exciting and extraordinarily interesting, but his work and his men had left him little opportunity to exhibit either cowardice or courage. That was his own reflection. His O.C. had expressed it somewhat differently: "That

young Deedes is a useful fellow," he had remarked to his adjutant, "doesn't seem to know what fear is." So it happened that just at the time when he was becoming attached to the men of his platoon he was appointed Signalling Officer and Assistant Adjutant.

It was a blow at first, but Puggy soon discovered that his Signallers were the most delightful fellows in the world to work with, and every one of them, like himself, was an enthusiast in signalling. At first he regarded himself as their pupil rather than their commander, but he was glad to be able to give them a few hints picked up on his signalling course at home, and he felt that though they were well-seasoned veterans, they did not entirely despise him. His principal preoccupation was the absolute necessity of maintaining communications under all conditions whatever. Life in those days seemed bounded by a couple of telephone wires united by wire with a perverse instinct for getting itself out. The entire activities of his admittedly mediocre mind centred themselves in this one aim of counteracting the vicious habits of that wire. The line must be so laid as to be impervious to shell fire, but if it did get broken it must be mended with the slightest possible delay. Whatever else happened communications must not be interrupted. "The life and education of Richard Pontifex Deedes would have been all to no purpose if he failed in a simple matter like that. It would be worse than dropping a simple catch at overpoint. That was the simple gospel of Puggy Deedes at this period of his commonplace career.

On a day in June the Boches selected the Umpteenth Londons as the object of their special attentions and the target of their most exclusive hate. They shelled them with enough stuff, as Signaller Charley Bunge put it, "to blow Berlin into the Kiel Canal." In the course of excavating several hundred tons of good French soil, the German gunners succeeded in destroying a good many yards of Puggy's well and truly laid telephone cable. Puggy was more hurt than angered. His sedulous work of three tireless days and nights had been undone in a few minutes. All the companies in quick succession were "dia" to Headquarters, and Headquarters at the same time became "dia" to Brigade. For all the practical use they were the Colonel, Major, Adjutant and their staff might just as well be in Kamschatka or New Gardens as at Battalion H.Q., so long as the lines remained cut. Puggy sent his line-men and as many signallers as could be spared in various directions to search for and repair the breaks, and of course went out himself. It was hailing shells at the time, but they might have been confetti for all the notice he took of them. He just went on quietly with his work, and when he had mended four breaks in the line to A Company in the front trench, thus re-establishing communication, he returned to H.Q. and found the line to Brigade still out. So out he went again and spent half an hour amid exploding "heavies" and shrapnel restoring touch with Brigade. When he had finished, he limped calmly home with some splinters of shell in his right thigh. By this time they were in communication with every one except "O" Company.

"Damn!" He said when they told him this, "I hope the O. O. won't think we've been slack." Then he fainted off from loss of blood.

The O. O. evidently didn't, for, some weeks later in hospital at Oxford, he read to his amusement under the heading of "Military Cross Awards" in a Daily newspaper—

"Sic Lt. R. P. Deedes, Lond. Regt.—During a severe enemy bombardment he displayed the greatest fearlessness and initiative, repairing telephone wires and successfully re-establishing communication. He showed magnificent courage and determination under the most arduous conditions."

"By Gad," he exclaimed to the man in the next bed, "I'd known that it was so easy to get a decoration. I'd have a shot for the V.C. if I could get it. I must be going pretty soon."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Our ancestors of sixty years ago would have been puzzled (not to say shocked) in many ways by the summer sales advertisements now so much in evidence, and not least by the often-occurring nouns of colour—nigger, poity, ivory, bottle, wine, champagne, jade, saxe, helio, and navy. These, though given a class, are less arbitrary names for fashionable colours than the magenta and eufrosino of the artist, called after battles. One of the curious things about colours deriving their names from natural objects is that so many of them have travelled a long way from the tint of the thing they are called after. The typical "mauve" for instance, is a much bluer shade than the actual mallow flower, though it is just the colour of the faded and rolled-up blossom of the mallow plant. "Peach" literally "flea-coloured"—another colour name derived from the French—is not really, if it ever was, the colour of the flea. Nor is "maroon"—still another name of French origin—now the colour of a merrow, or chestnut. But perhaps the strangest transformation of all is "auburn"—which originally meant whitish (Low Latin *alberrimus*, Latin *albus*), then a light yellow, and now a reddish brown. The real cause for this development must surely have been a kindly euphemism. Even now the owners of "carrot polls" would prefer their tresses to be called "golden."

An instructive and practically useful account of how a third of an acre of pasture land two miles from the centre of Leeds was made to provide food sufficient fully to maintain three men for a year is published by the Board of Agriculture from the pen of Mr. A. G. Ruston, of the University of Leeds. The land had been under grass for at least fifty years when last year it was divided into plots and planted with potatoes by Mr. Bedford, ex lord mayor of the city, and some of his friends. The crop aggregated 3 tons 16 cwt., which is at the rate of 11.4 tons per acre, as compared with the 6.7 tons per acre which was the average for the farm crops of the country last year. The results demonstrated that although very heavy manuring produces the biggest crops it is not as economical as moderate applications with the addition of artificial fertilizers. The plot which was manured at the rate of 7 tons per acre, and had the benefit of the turf as well, only produced at the rate of 11 tons of potatoes to the acre, as compared with 9 tons on the plot treated with 15 tons of manure to the acre and artificial.

Here is an advertisement appearing in a recent issue of the *International Sheriff*, a publication devoted to the interests of sleuths. The thing arouses our detective instincts and makes us want to lay this sturdy ruffian by the heels. Listen:—"Reward for Bob Turner, alias O. F. Martin, alias most anything else. I want him for hooking two cows twice and breaking jail once. Roman nose, small pig eyes; they are just in the wrong animal. He broke jail and left here July 31, 1917. I had him caught once, but he denied being the man and they turned him loose. He will steal anything that is not hot or nailed down."—John L. Moon, Sheriff, Lee County, Ala. What we are interested in is the nature of this felon's crime. How can a man hook two cows twice? How, indeed, do you hook a cow? We always thought cows hooked people. There is a mystery here, and we wish we might be the one to solve it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

After not seeing each other for some time, two English neighbours met again. "Halloo, Jenkins," said one of them, "how are you? Haven't seen you in the garden for quite a time, and you never come and see the wife and me now. Why is it?" Jenkins replied: "Well, the fact is, old chap, that it's not through ill-will or bad feeling, or anything like that, you know, only you and Mrs. Jenkins have borrowed so many things from me that I don't like now to see you and your wife."

GERMANS AND SUEZ CANAL.

A Self-Contained Empire.

Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Finance for New Zealand, was the guest, of the British Empire Producers' Association at luncheon at the Connaught Rooms recently.

Sir John Hawtlett, who presided, said that it was in the Ministers of our overseas dominions that we had the best security for the future of our Empire. "Faddists at home," he said, "seem afraid to fight even with the gloves on, but there is only one end that any true son of the Empire will admit—namely, to beat the German to his knees, to draw his claws, and to strip him of everything that will make it possible for him to make that hell on earth that we have seen during the last four years. The Navy must have restored to it that freedom of action which is now denied it, and we must make it clear that at any peace conference we in this country stand behind the Dominions, when they say that no jumping-off places, either in Africa or in the Pacific, shall be allowed to the Germans by which they can injure our Dominions."

Sir Joseph Ward, replying to the toast of his health, said that they would never be right in the Empire until they made up their minds that in many respects they were going to be self-contained. He hoped that steps would be taken to protect our trade, and that the Motherland would not display quite so much generosity to the enemy after the war as it had been in the habit of displaying in the past. At the Imperial Conference in 1907 he urged what was looked on with a certain amount of opposition—namely, that this country and France, who owned the great bulk of the shares of the Suez Canal, should not allow their enemies to compete on level terms with them. When the war was over, after the sinking of merchant ships by the hundred, were the rulers of this country going to allow enemy shipping to go through the Suez Canal on the same terms as French or English ships? "If you own a great highway," he added, "why should you not use it to build up your trade? You will require to build it up more and more after the war."

Continuing, he said that the world was not going to be the same after the war, and it would be fatuous stupidity if they allowed enemy merchants to control the supply of raw material within the Empire. It should not again be possible for German banking institutions to be so linked up with commercial institutions that they were able to compete in the overseas markets on the same favourable terms as they had. The authorities here must devise some fiscal system by which they could interchange trade on a reciprocal basis between this and other countries, and freely between all parts of the British Empire. They must make up their minds to use their own ships first, and, if these were not sufficient, to use those of friends and Allies rather than those of the enemy, whose rulers were now directing that our ships should be sunk. The part which the United States and Japan had played in the war must never be forgotten, and they must be in a position to regard the United States as a country with which they could deal on a reciprocal basis, having treaties which would enable America to become part and parcel of ourselves. It was most important for the future of the Empire that we should have the enemy right out of different points where he would be in a position to obtain command over any part of the Empire. Even if we did not win on the Western front, in the Colonies they were determined, as long as Britain ruled the sea, to do their best to prevent excess supplies of raw material from going to enemy countries to be used against this Empire in a future war.

In conclusion Sir Joseph Ward again alluded to the question of the "captured" German colonies, and remarked that if by any chance any of the rulers of this country allowed those possessions

EXPORT PROSECUTION.

Charge Against Chinese Firm Falls.

At the Police Court this morning, the Cheong Sing Leong firm were charged before Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe with exporting a consignment of old zinc sheets and iron wire larger than the amount specified in the permit. Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. Agassiz defended.

In the course of his opening statement, Mr. Tratman said the defendants indicated in their permit 30 piculs of old zinc sheets and 150 piculs of iron wire, and these figures were altered to 37 piculs of zinc sheets and 180 piculs of iron wire.

A Chinese clerk employed in the Imports and Exports Office stated that one of the defendant firm's folk brought him the landing sheets for the two consignments and on noticing that the figures had been altered, witness asked him if he knew of the alteration. The folk replied in the negative and witness was asked to pass the sheets. Witness, however, would not do so, and he consulted the Superintendent of the Department.

Replying to Mr. Agassiz, witness said he knew that the defendant firm was one of the biggest firms in Hongkong. Is it not a fact that in practically every case the weight in the weight column differs from the permit?—Not always.

Mr. Tratman also gave evidence and stated that the goods were exported to Kobe. When he noticed the alteration, he wrote to the British Consul there on the subject.

Replying to Mr. Agassiz, witness admitted that it was not uncommon for the weight given in the permit to differ from the weight in the landing certificate. He also said that in some cases they did not trouble if the consignment were a couple of piculs short.

Mr. Agassiz addressed the Court, pointing out that there could be no object in his client applying for a permit and then exporting more than was specified. A reasonable theory was that the goods were weighed by the Japanese customs and naturally they would try to get as much duty as they could.

After Mr. Tratman had addressed the Court, his Worship discharged the defendant.

BRAVE GIRLS OF RHEIMS

Supplied Children and the Sick.

Paris, June 30.—The little milk girls of Rheims are given high rank by Paul Dramas, of that city in an article he has written praising the heroism displayed by the women of Rheims. M. Dramas was editor of the *Eclair de l'Est*, which newspaper he published in Rheims until there were no longer any inhabitants to buy it.

"The little milk girls," he writes, "will never be forgotten at Rheims. Milk was a necessity for the children, the aged, and the sick. Thanks to the little milk girls, they never went without. The tinkling of their little bells announced their arrival, and for forty-four months they traversed all the streets of the city. Many a time they were taken by surprise by a storm of shells. Three of them had to be carried away on stretchers, yet the others continued on their route so that the children and sick should have their milk all the same. On February 28 we heard the tinkling of their bells for the last time. The little milk girls were sent out of the city. They had filled their mission to the very end, for after that there were no longer in Rheims either children, aged or sick. All had left."

to revert to the enemy after the war they ought to be swept out of existence for all time as public men. He assured his hearers of the resolution of the Dominions, and said that they would never agree to a patched-up peace. (Cheers)

THE OFFICE GIRL.

A Weary Employer Groans.

Since war broke out I have had to replace the seven men in my office with ten women. My wages bill is higher now than it ever was, though the work has not risen to efficiency in the same degree. Far from it. And there are one or two things that I would like to tell the girls in my office. I would like to tell them in a friendly way—if that were possible. But I know it isn't. Before I had got well begun, I know that the staff would, one and all, put on their hats, powder their faces, and QUIT. Girls have brought the American habit of quitting to a fine art nowadays.

Well, my first query would be "Why do you object to keeping time?" Only one man in twenty is persistently unpunctual: only one girl in twenty has any idea what punctuality means. With a whole staff wandering in fifteen minutes late every morning, the net loss in hours is quite substantial.

Then when they are in, why not get to work at once? When a male clerk arrives, he says "Good morning," changes into his office coat, and without any further preamble gets into his day's drag. Not so the girls. First there's the hair to arrange and stuff up, the blouse to pull straight, the complexion to examine and restore with a surreptitious dab of powder. Then, of course, there's the quite essential conversation with Clara or Emma about last night, the sympathetic enquiry as to whether the morning's post has brought anything from "him" or whether it's "all off" or not with the new one. Then "Oh, just a minute till I jot down the address of that little dress-maker who makes such ducky blouses for 3/8 each. Yours is simply lovely. Where did you buy the stuff?" &c. &c.—all of which takes up another quarter of an hour, while the books are still unopened and the telephone bell rings unheeded.

I should like to ask my staff why so many girls take on jobs as efficient typists when they don't know the first thing about English or punctuation. Some of the letters I've had handed to me for signature! Sense wrong, grammar bad, everything muddled and when the girls regard the position of stenographer, as an important one which only an intelligent, well-educated person can fill, the sooner will the worries of dictators of letters cease.

It's funny to watch the different ways in which an "affairs de coeur" affects the respective work of a man and a girl. When a youth falls in love it makes him a different fellow. He takes his job seriously, and is as keen as mustard for advancement, for he knows that unless he works up and improves his position his chances of marrying his little lady are small. But let a girl clerk fall in love!—I speak from experience—her days of utility in an office are numbered. She sits at her desk nibbling her pen, eyes fixed on space, her thoughts miles away. She carries "his letters" inside her blouse, and every spare minute she is jotting down answers. Instead of her mind being set on finding the missing shilling in the monthly balance, it is obsessed by the mighty problem of whether "he" will ring up as he promised, or if he will ask her out again on Sunday night. So far as usefulness is concerned she might as well be on holiday. In fact, whenever I see symptoms of love-sickness in any of the staff, I think it's about time to advertise again.

Again, I should like to politely enquire what the staff imagines telephones are installed into offices for. My girls answer the ring of a business firm in a voice full of indignation at being disturbed. When their own friends get on the wire they waken up to the use and the possibilities of the phone, calmly answering "line engaged" when any urgent customer dares to butt in.

I wish I could tell my staff that the "boss" isn't a silly old Johnny, good only for giving increases of salary and from whom one asks days off. I wish they would learn how fascinating business can become if they put

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

MENTHOLATUM



THE GREAT REMEDY

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—Chinese Wesleyan Church, \$55.

The C.E.M.S.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Men's Society is to be held on Tuesday evening next, the 24th inst., at 9 p.m. in St. Paul's College. Friends interested are invited to obtain information as to the Society from the Hon. Secretary, care of St. Paul's College.

their hearts into it, I should like to ask them to stop using perfume. I want to tell them to stop gossiping during office hours, to study correctness in small details. I am anxious that they should know that plain shirt blouses are much more to their employer's mind than fancy affairs of lace and openwork with more or less pink and blue ribbon things below. "I would like to stick up a notice 'No powder or lip salve to be used during office hours.'"

But I haven't. They are too many for me, these girls. After all, it is rather pleasant to have them filling a vase with fresh flowers every day and putting it in my room, or placing a primrose buttonhole on my desk of a morning. So I merely whisper—and go on reading those memorie articles which appear so often in the paper on "The Splendid Work Our Girls Are Doing."—H. R. M.

CHEER UP!

ADVERTISE

Don't make bad worse by dropping out of sight.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th September, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents

Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE attention of members is drawn to an urgent notice with reference to "OUR DAY" Gymkhana, posted at the Hongkong Club, Racecourse, and Stables.

Sleep in Comfort.

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy Sleeping Suits.

We have now a large and varied stock in light weight Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Zephyr "Aertex" Cellular etc., at prices ranging from \$2.25 per Suit.



MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 1546.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Special Show

OF

NEW AUTUMN

FLANNEL

SUITINGS.

COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

WEAR

TWICE

INCLUDE:—

CLARA BUTT, HARRIETTES, ELSA STRALIA, LAZARO, VALLIER, PACHMAN, CASALS, ISATE, OGDOWSKY, HENRY J. WOOD, THOMAS BEECHAM, GEORGE ELLIOTT, KENNEDY R. J. FORD, HUBERT EISEL, FRANK MULLINS, GERALD O'BRIEN, SQUIRE, ALBERT SAMMONS, W. MURDOCH, LONDON, STRING-QUARTETTE, ETC.

AS

LONG.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD

TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.



AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

London, September 16.

The *Daily Mail* says:—"The Austrian invitation is another form of an old German trick. We hear the Kaiser's voice therein, because the military masters under whom Germany is bleeding are afraid that if they retire or are forced back an inch their power will fall like a house of cards. Under the blows of the Allies in France they are becoming nervous."

The *Daily Express* says:—"The Note does not bring a real peace any nearer. They that drew the sword are scheming to save themselves from perishing by the sword."

The *Daily Express* concludes:—"While Germany offers friendship her submarines sink another liner, adding to the long list of murdered civilians."

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks:—"Austria has proved that it has learnt nothing and forgotten everything, and is absurd and insincere. Matters have vitally changed since Baron von Kichman's speech. It is by no means certain nowadays that a decisive victory is impossible."

The *Morning Post* observes:—"To pause now would be to throw away the fruits of four years of war and to dismiss for ever all hope of victory and betray the common cause of civilisation."

The *Daily News* says:—"There can be no question of the Allies compromising their fundamental principles. On the other hand, there is more than a remote prospect that discussions that might leave Germany obdurate might have a very different result in the case of Turkey and Bulgaria, or even Austria."

The *Times* says:—"The Note is a very stale diplomatic trick. Austria-Germany hopes for its rejection in order to persuade disheartened peoples and armies that a conclusive reason exists for continuing the contest. This move will not deceive the Allied Democracies."

"Now is the Time to Strike."

London, September 15.

The Associated Press learns that the view in official quarters as regards Austria's Peace Note is:—"Austria is cracking, and instead of wasting time with utterly useless peace talk, now is the time to strike her hardest."

It is authoritatively stated that the United States, in the event of any action, will move in full concert with the Allies. Moreover, there can be only one answer, namely, President Wilson's concluding passage in his speech at Baltimore in April last:—"There is therefore but one possible response for us—force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit."

Officials are of opinion that the principal object of the Austrian Note is to convince the Austro-German peoples that their Governments really desire peace and that this is necessitated by the highly dangerous and rebellious feeling in the Central Empires, particularly in Austria. It is pointed out that this object could be accomplished speedily and effectively by a full and unqualified Austro-German acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points as a proper basis for peace.

French Comment.

Paris, September 16.

The Austrian peace proposal has not surprised political circles, where it is regarded as a consequence of the Allies' military successes during the past two months. It is generally opined that France, Britain and America will refuse the offer, but there is some speculation as to whether the Allies will seize the occasion to address the peoples of the Quadruplex direct rather than their rulers.

The *Journal* says:—"The offer is an admission of weakness. The only way to convince the German people that Germany is beaten is for the Allies to fix peace conditions."

The *Homme Libre* says:—"We refuse the offer. Our victorious forces are driving out the invader. We shall not allow them to lay down their arms."

The *Petit Parisien* says:—"The proposal will not deceive anybody."

The *Excelsior* says:—"It is not clever to have chosen the present time for a proposal when the Centralites' failure in arms is obvious."

The *Petit Journal* remarks:—"The Centralites' tone was different when they thought that Germany was winning in the spring. Austria is now testing the ground and if the test fails Germany will disavow connection therewith."

The *Matin* says:—"Such an obvious piece of comedy will deceive nobody."

German Surprise.

London, September 16.

The general tone of the German press comments on the Austrian Note is one of surprise; that such a Note has been sent, coupled with scepticism as to its efficacy.

The Independent *Tagliche Rundschau* regrets that Austria has not learnt wisdom from her former experiences.

The Conservative *Tages Zeitung* does not expect anything tangible.

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* says Austria must bear the responsibility of this dangerous separate action.

The *Tagblatt* opines that the Note will stimulate the Allies to further exertions.

Vorsuerst declares that Germany must support Austria and says the Note will be welcomed generally by the German people.

ECHO OF PEMBERTON-BILLING TRIAL.

Mrs. Villiers Stuart Sentenced for Bigamy.

London, September 16.

Mrs. Villiers Stuart, a prominent figure in the recent Pemberton-Billing trial, has been sentenced at the Old Bailey to nine months' imprisonment for bigamy.

EXPLOITER OF POISON GAS.

(Capture of a German Professor.

London, September 16.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says the Americans captured, in Thioncourt, Professor Otto Schmeernik, the exploiter of chlorine gas for military purposes, who is reported to have been developing some new atrocity of Kultur.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A BRILLIANT ITALIAN STROKE.

London, Sept. 15.

An Italian official message, dated yesterday morning, says: In the Brenta Valley, after a short and effective artillery preparation with the co-operation of aeroplanes bombing and shooting from low heights, we attacked the enemy barrage at Grovello, southward of Corté. We, after crushing the fierce resistance of the garrison, conquered the whole defensive system, consisting of entrenchments at the bottom of the valley and strong defensive works astride it. We prisoners 34, including twelve officers.

FAVOURIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA SEEKING PEACE.

Amsterdam, Sept. 15.

A Vienna official message on Saturday says: "With a view to examining whether conditions such as make the inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising, the Austro-Hungarian Government has to-day invited the belligerent Governments to confidential non-binding discussions at a neutral centre and has addressed them a note drawn up by this side. A special note has also been sent to the Holy See bringing the Government's action to its notice and appealing to the Pope's interest in peace. Furthermore the Governments of neutral States have also been acquainted with the demarche." The constant and close accord which exists between the four Allied Powers warrants the assumption that Austria-Hungary's Allies, to whom a proposal in the same manner is being sent, share the views developed in the Note.

Later.

The Austro-Hungarian note mentioned this morning says the objective of conscientious examination of the situation of all belligerents no longer leaves any doubt that all belligerents long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle. Nevertheless, it has not hitherto been possible to create preliminary conditions which are calculated to bring peace efforts nearer realisation and bridge the gap which would still separate the belligerents. More effective ways and means must therefore be considered whereby the responsible factors of all countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of reaching an understanding. The first step which Austro-Hungary in accordance with her allies undertook on 12th December, 1916, for bringing about peace did not lead to the end hoped for. The Allies in order to maintain their peoples' war spirit, which was steadily declining, most severely suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea, but the peace step then taken was not entirely fruitless. The peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day and, though public discussions prove that the differences still separating the belligerents in their conception of peace conditions are not slight, nevertheless an atmosphere has been formed which no longer excludes discussion of peace. The utterances of responsible statesmen indicate that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is beginning to gradually penetrate the Allied States, except for some blinded war agitators who certainly must not be estimated lightly. The Austro-Hungarian Government is conscious that, after the devastation of war, it will be impossible to re-establish the tottering world order at a single stroke. The path peaceward is toilsome and wearisome yet it is our duty to tread it. If there are still responsible factors which desire to overcome their opponent militarily there can no longer be any doubt that this aim, even if it were attainable, would first necessitate a further bloody protracted struggle; but even a victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such policy, which would be fatal to the whole of Europe.

[The reminder of the Note appears in to-day's telegrams.]

AIR RAIDS ON GERMAN TOWNS.

London, Sept. 15.

It is learned authoritatively that twenty-one important German towns were bombed by the Independent Air Force during August, including the following three: Frankfurt, factories and railways at Mannheim, chemical factories at Metzingen, railways at Saarburg, Thionville and Treves; and railways and workshops at other towns. Once: Bettendorf, Burbach, Coblenz, Cologne, Darmstadt, Dillingen, Duren, Elberfeld, Karlsruhe, Luxembourg, Offenbach, Remscheid, Rombach, Saarabre and Volkingen. Over one hundred tons of explosives were dropped. During the past three months 249 raids have been made on Germany and 247 tons of bombs dropped.

The German territory brought into the war zone represents a belt of the Rhine Valley approximately 250 miles long.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

More British Progress.

London, Sept. 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: North-westward of Saint Quentin we made further progress yesterday and during the night southward and northward of Holnon-wood. We repulsed local hostile attacks on the Trescault and La Bassée sectors. The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Roisel, Moeuvres, Marquion and Givenchy sectors, and with gas-shell north-westward of Arras.

The French Advance.

London, Sept. 15.

A French communique says: South of St. Quentin we have advanced to the outskirts of Fontaine-l'Église. Between the Oise and Aisne we made local attacks with the object of improving our positions. We captured the villages of Allennes, Ladoux and Mille despite severe resistance and increased our progress east of Sancy and north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne. Two thousand five hundred prisoners have been counted. South of the Aisne we made progress and captured the village of Glendy and two hundred prisoners.

Our aviators on Thursday and Friday actively participated in the American offensive and notwithstanding a gale, with clouds and rain, fell seven enemy machines.

A French communique says: In the region of Vauxaillon during the night we stopped three enemy counter-attacks on our new positions. We also repulsed several raids in Champagne and Lorraine.

Mr. Lloyd George Cheered.

London, Sept. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to General Pershing his heartiest congratulations on the great victory. "The enemy," he says, "has made many mistakes in this war, but none greater than when he underrated the valour, determination and indomitable spirit of the brave soldiers of the United States. Now he has tested the mettle of the American armies the enemy knows what is in store for him. The news reached me in my sick bed. It has been better and infinitely more palatable than any physic."

GERMAN POLITICAL AGREEMENT.

Amsterdam, Sept. 15.

A Berlin message says: The representatives of the Reichstag majority parties resumed and concluded their deliberations on Friday and agreed on the lines of their future political conduct.

Deputy Fischelmann subsequently reported the result of the deliberations to the Chancellor.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: The majority parties adhere to the standpoint that the future and form of government of the eastern border states must be decided purely on the ground of the peoples' right of self-determination and the Reichstag's peace resolution of July, 1917, remains the basis of their policy.

MURDER OF RUSSIAN ROYALTY.

Amsterdam, Sept. 15.

According to the Czechoslovak organ "Bemakrto List," published in Samara, there is cited a Kiev telegram to the "Tagess Zeitung" stating that the Tsarina and her four daughters were murdered in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Government.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

(By Capt. A. F. Ozanne.)

It is a favourite conversational gambit in England: "you often hear it in hotel lounges, hospital wards and divers other places where people with red and blue chevrons on their right forearm, and maybe a gold stripe or two on their left, assemble and meet together. If ever you happen to overhear that opening phrase just breathe discreetly, there is probably a good yarn behind it."

Second Lieutenant Percy Algernon Fitcherston, otherwise known as The Seraph, was in anything but a seraphic frame of mind, in fact his remarks about the universe in general and his own state in particular would have caused his fond mother no little pain and anxiety. The causes contributing to his peevishness were many, but, to use his own happy phraseology, what had "put the ruddy tin hat on it" was the fact that he had mistaken a plank floating on the top of a flooded mine crater for a foot bridge and the result, from the point of view of his observer and his telephonist, had been most entertaining. The trio were engaged in the pleasing occupation of sampling a new Observation Post and the cabalistic signa "B. 27. a. 85. 94." together with a 1/10,000 map of the country were all the data he had to go upon. He had already been to three ruined farms in his search for that particular dwelling known in these parts as "Cheesepied." Various pedestrians had answered his earnest enquiries with a "couldn't tell you, sir," thereby adding fuel to a furnace which was already heated seven times more than it was wont to be heated.

At last Percy, alias the Seraph, observed an isolated ruin about fifty yards to the left of the road and by the circle of shell craters with which it was surrounded he rightly concluded that it was an observation post. Five minutes later he had settled the matter to his entire satisfaction and his telephonist was busy getting into touch with the expectant battery, while the Seraph was trying to distinguish, from the maze of wire entanglements and trenches in front of him, which was the precise portion of that particular system known as the Kaiser's Back he was expected to observe on.

"Through, Sir," reported the telephonist, then a moment after: "Wanted on the phone, sir," and the Seraph squelched down the ladder in his wet clothes as quickly as he could. He had already kept the Major waiting quite long enough.

"Can't see very well, sir," he reported, "light going. It hasn't been anything very wonderful all day." This was true enough; if the visibility had been better the Seraph would have stayed with the battery. One usually keeps one's best man for the best days. However the Major was annoyed and said so with much fluency.

"Can't hear, sir," replied the Seraph blandly and the Major gulped. One is very helpless when the object of one's wrath is two and a half miles away and the only medium of giving him one's exact impressions concerning his past, present and probable future is the field telephone. The Major therefore contented himself with informing Percy Algernon that he had better come in and that, as the car had broken down, he would have to do the distance on his own fat feet.

Now the prospect of a two and a half mile walk, wet clothes apart, is not an exhilarating one at the end of a hard day's work and the Seraph was trying to do justice to the situation. He had come to the conclusion that there was neither speech nor language that could possibly meet the case when several things happened. A sizzling noise then three appalling crashes followed by yet another salvo proclaimed the fact that Cheesepied was once more about to receive attention.

As a matter of fact there was quite a decent dog-out just clear of the ruin but Percy did not know of its existence. He saw, close at hand, a short flight of steps leading presumably to what had once been a cellar, and he and his staff made for those you remember . . .

A PURSE-SNATCHER.

Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment.

A Chinese appeared at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, charged with snatching a purse containing \$159 and other articles to the value of \$154.50 from another Chinese at Wing Lok Street. Inspector Kant prosecuted.

Complainant, in giving evidence, said he was going to Wing Lok Street alone, wearing a short coat. He had the purse in the lower right hand pocket of his jacket. When he was walking, the defendant came from behind, snatched the purse from his pocket and started running. He turned back, arrested the defendant, and raised a cry. When he shouted, a constable came up and he handed the defendant over to him. The purse was on the ground, and the constable picked it up. When arrested, the defendant struggled and tried to run away.

A Chinese constable gave evidence of the defendant's arrest and deposed to seeing the defendant throwing the purse on the ground.

The defendant in giving evidence, denied that he stole the purse. He said he was standing behind the complainant when he dropped his purse. He told the complainant to pick it up, but he would not do so.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

steps. They found themselves in a damp and evil-smelling vault and various squeakings and scurrings told them plainly that the rightful owners resented their intrusion. Our friend had his torch with him, however, and in the hope that he might find a yet more secluded spot he turned it on and explored. In the far corner he spotted an oven door and opened it. It creaked on its rusty hinges and revealed what appeared to be a room beyond. Percy went down on his hands and knees to crawl through. It was an uncommonly tight fit but he had just got his right arm, head and shoulders through when a light flashed before him. He clutched at a figure which he saw in front of him, but a violent blow fell upon his head and he remembered no more.

It was just about then that Captain Delville, Assistant Provost Marshal, happened to be going his rounds and he also elected to retire to the cellar. There he found two gunners rendering first aid to an unconscious subaltern and was rather surprised at the story they had to tell him. The point was how to get the people who were the other side of the wall. Obviously by the oven door was out of the question. The first thing to do was to connect the telephone, ring up Headquarters and post a picket outside the O. P. There might be a subterranean passage to the enemy's lines but, in view of the fact that the canal lay between the O. P. and the enemy trenches, that was unlikely.

Half an hour later Percy still unconscious but with his right hand firmly clenched, was lifted into a motor ambulance. Four hours later the entry on Cheesepied got the shock of his life at the sight of a figure falling suddenly, and apparently from nowhere, into the field in front of him. He roused the guard and two went to the rescue of a Bavarian under-officer who did not want to be rescued. They cut him from his parachute and took him prisoner.

The net result of the night's work was that the guard had the pleasure of escorting back to the prisoners' cage three men of a certain Bavarian regiment; the other two, seeing that the game was up when the under-officer had been taken, had crawled out of their retreat. There is little to be said about them except that one of them had a tunic button missing.

Percy is in Blighty now, on home service. He sometimes meets old friends on leave. On these occasions he invariably produces from the ticket pocket of his service jacket a brass button stamped with the German Imperial Crown and says: "Do you remember . . ."

PROPAGANDA FROM AMERICANS.

Pamphlets at Front-Rear Apprehensions.

Amsterdam, July 16.—Attempts to enlighten the German rank and file on the American front by the distribution of informative printed matter by American aviators or by French balloons and guns have aroused apprehensions in the Pan-German press which are poorly concealed. The newspapers ventiliate ebullitions to the effect that the mental armour of the loyal and devoted German soldiers who are "conscious of their superiority" is proof against such shafts, as the *Kreuz Zeitung* puts it:

The Germans claim that in the advance from the Aisne to the Marne whole truckloads of propaganda pamphlets fell into their hands.

There was also a French army order directing their distribution "in accordance with President Wilson's wishes."

The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* says that Otto H. Kahn, of New York, has been working in this connection, and it turns savagely upon him for such activities. This newspaper draws from President Wilson's "Draconic and illegal measures against Germanism in America" the inference that "war enthusiasm among the German-Americans cannot run very high."

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Extortion at Swatow. An important notification from the Military Government has been circulated to the chief and other commanders on the eastern front to the effect that an official letter from the British Consul in Swatow says that extra duties have been levied by the military on fields and houses and on the exportation of manganese and wolfram at \$10 per picul. All the British merchants and those Chinese who are subjects of Great Britain have equally suffered the same treatment. The British Minister in Peking has been informed of this and the attention of the Military Government should be called to the fact that the British will take measures for protection. If this is true, says the Military Government, the recognition of the Southern Government by the foreign Powers would be hindered. The proper conduct of troops and the continuance of friendship of the foreign Powers must be observed.

The Presidential Election. All the important persons in the South West have jointly wired to the Fang Kuo-chung that they cannot recognise the election of Chu Kai-chang, as it has been carried out by an illegal Parliament.

Old Taxes Wanted. About 30 officers have been appointed and distributed to various districts by the Financial Department for the purpose of forcing the people to pay up taxes due to the Government many years ago.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 7th September, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 37 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$15,553	568,924
Last Year: ...	13,818	499,575
Increase: ...	1,735	68,349
Decrease: ...		

To-day's Peking News. A Peking telegram received to-day says that the ceremony of the presentation of Presidential credentials to Ohn Kai-chang was performed yesterday by the members of the two Houses.

A Law-Abiding Citizen.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the possession of ten rounds of Winchester rifle ammunition and three rounds of dummy bullets. Inspector Grant prosecuted and said that the defendant always looked the door of his cabinet. His Worship fined the defendant \$25 and ordered the ammunition to be destroyed, though he was of opinion that the defendant was a law-abiding citizen.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2588.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS.
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th. A.Z. Français.
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines; iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



RAILWAY, FERRY BOAT—SINGAPORE, JOHORE.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel, wood and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, and wood. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Whisky Brewery at Port Arthur.

The M. C. Co., Port Arthur, which is engaged in whisky brewery by Mr. Yasufuku, has been reincorporated into a company of unlimited liability with a partnership capital of Yen 150,000. Mr. K. Fukagawa, a millionaire of Sga, and a Japanese merchant of Dairen being silent partners. The company has commenced building a new factory at the Old Town.

The Canadian Northern Railway.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company are making an issue of \$2,000,000 five per cent. secured notes to bearer (with option of registration as to principal only), to be repayable 2nd August, 1921, and unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Canadian Government. The company have published the terms and conditions for conversion of the five per cent. notes of the company maturing in 1918 for the notes of the new issue.

Big Trade Schemes.

Mr. Dudley Docker at Birmingham recently announced to the shareholders of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company big schemes of industrial reorganisation. Against Germany in particular, he said, implacable war would be waged until the conditions which had stifled British trade were rendered impossible. The schemes included the purchase from the Americans of the British Westinghouse Company. An electrical research department second to none in the world would be established in alliance with Messrs. Vickers; large interests had been acquired in the South Metropolitan Electric Light and Power Co. and the West Kent Power Co., and the Metropolitan had agreed also to purchase the British rights in special machines and making electric bulbs, which we had formerly obtained from Germany. They had also entered into partnership with the Birmingham Small Arms Co. for the manufacture of abrasive wheels. The nominal capital of the company was increased to \$10,000,000.

THE MEMBER FOR ANZAC.

The Late Sir George Reid.

The following sketch of the late Sir George Reid, whose death we reported yesterday, was contributed to the Daily Chronicle on the occasion of his election in 1916 to the House of Commons.

Sir George Reid's political career in Australia began in much the same way in which his political career in this country is beginning—by a sudden and dramatic and overwhelmingly successful candidature for Parliamentary honours. The two occasions are separated by a period of nearly forty years, yet in certain interesting essentials they both resemble and differ from each other. The principal point of difference is in the fact that the Mr. Reid who sought the suffrages of the East Sydney electors as long ago as 1880 with promises of future performance was an unknown and untitled man, whereas the Sir George Reid of to-day comes before the electors of St. George's with an Imperial reputation and a dazzling record of achievement in the service of the Motherland and the Overseas Dominions which will ever entitle him to a high place among the makers of our modern Empire.

Not the least important aspect in which the two events may be compared is that in which both may be said to mark a new departure in politics. On the first occasion he came forward as the representative of a new movement of his day, who had tired of the "old Parliamentary hands." In that respect, at least, he achieved the same again. Now he comes forward as the spokesman of at least one of the younger nations of the race who, in the virility of their energies, are seeking to participate more largely in the work of Empire. In this work he is one of many leaders of a new movement, as the result of which it is safe to say that not only the nation, but the Empire, will never be quite the same again, politically and otherwise.

It has been said that Sir George Reid's first appearance on the political platform was dramatic. The writer well remembers the occasion. East Sydney was the premier constituency of New South Wales

which is the home of the oldest system of Responsible Government in the Overseas Dominions, and it had traditions associated with the political careers of such men as Robert Lowe, who returned to England to become Lord Sherbrooke and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Henry Parkes, the protagonist of Australian Federation. New South Wales retained the practice of open combats on the "hustings" long after it had been abandoned in England, and it was to face a crowd of something like ten thousand people, massed in front of the hustings in Hyde Park, one of Sydney's largest open spaces, that Mr. George Reid went straight from a Civil Service desk. His eloquence (which he had assiduously developed at a School of Arts debating club conducted somewhat on the lines of the Oxford Union), his quick sense of humour (which, like his youthfulness, he still retains), his readiness at repartee, and his remarkable aptitude for scoring points off interjectors, ensured for him the success of the day in the show of hands and the first place on the poll. Since then he has never looked back. He has never sought the suffrages of any other electorate, and although he never had a walk-over, he lost only one out of fifteen or sixteen contests, and that was quite early in his career, before he had learnt to take politics very seriously.

His subsequent electioneering career proves that the experience of this one defeat was not wasted upon him. His success in making oratorical capital out of hostile objections led to an interesting scene which the writer witnessed in the first session of the Commonwealth Parliament. Sir George Reid, as Leader of the Opposition, was expected to make an attack upon the Government, which included the late Sir William Lyne, who as an old New South Wales politician, was familiar with his opponent's resources in debate, and who, therefore, quietly passed word round among the Ministerialists that the Opposition Leader was to be listened to in stony silence. The result threatened an Opposition catastrophe. Their Leader stormed and jeered and taunted, but for all the effect his efforts produced they might have been directed against so many rows of marble statues. It had been his political practice to manufacture his munitions from his opponents' interjections; but this conspiracy of

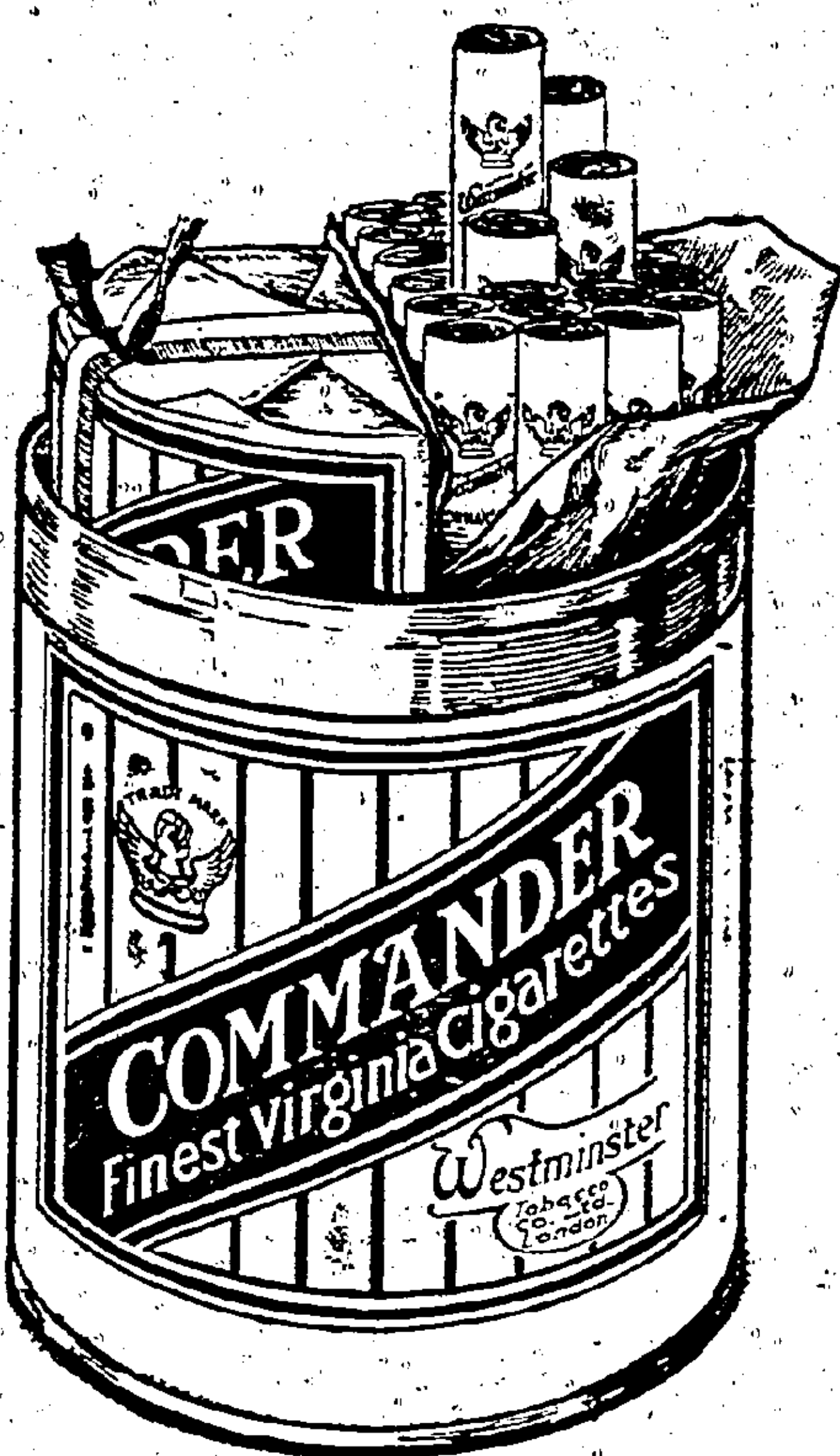
silence, if persisted in, would soon have bankrupted him of material. The moment he realised what he was "up against," he changed his tactics. Instead of pouring his broadsides into the whole Ministerial regiment, he marked down a solitary private as a target. Upon him he concentrated his fire. It was more than human nature could stand. The victim was goaded into a retort in sheer self-defence; the silent spell was broken, tongues were loosened, and in a few seconds the House was ringing with a fusillade of interjections from the whole Ministerial ranks—all the more furious because they had been so long pent up. The "silent" experiment was never tried again.

To Sir George Reid belongs the distinction of having introduced and passed into law (in New South Wales) the "freest Free Trade tariff in the world," as it was popularly called—a tariff that included fewer items than even that of Great Britain. He was also the pioneer in Australia of land value taxation, in the passing of which he revealed a rare degree of political resource, and courage, and set a useful precedent in settling conflicts with Upper House. When his Land and Income Tax Bill was thrown out contemptuously by the Upper House, he, although in a big majority in the popular Chamber, promptly dissolved Parliament, and appealed to the country to authorise him to send the rejected Bill back to the Upper House (whose members were all nominees for life), and, if necessary, to appoint sufficient new members to "swamp" the recalcitrant Chamber. Sir George Reid came back with a bigger majority than before, and passed the Bill without any further trouble. This precedent was not overlooked in this country when the Land Tax Budget was thrown out by the House of Lords. Since he has been High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, and the British public have become familiar with Sir George Reid more as an agreeable after-dinner speaker and popular platform orator rather than as a strenuous and eager statesman; but they will learn all in good time that beneath the "non-committal" placidities in which he sought refuge from controversial matters in his official capacity there is a profound and sincere enthusiasm for the development of international relations on higher and broader lines than now exist, provided that it be consistent with the preservation of the integrity of self-government on the part of the Overseas Dominions and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. But he is no rash experimentalist. He wishes to see the Empire developed—not reconstructed. In the Daily Chronicle's words, expressed in appreciation of Sir George's services to the Empire on the occasion of his visit to Australia two or three years ago, "He is a Missionary of Empire in the truest sense."

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
1/1 Demand	3/7 3/4
30 d/s	3/7 15/16
60 d/s	3/8 1/16
90 d/s	3/8 3/16
4 m/s	3/8 5/16
1/1 Shanghai	Nom.
1/1 Singapore	157
1/1 Japan	160
1/1 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/1 San Francis- co & New York }	87
1/1 Java	177
1/1 Marks	Nom.
1/1 France	4.89 1/2
Demand, Paris	4.90

BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co.,
Limited.

AGENTS FOR

Westminster Tobacco Co.,
Limited.
LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with
Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Frimans-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice, and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not
exceeding 5 oz. in gross weight, and on
samples of spirits (except perfume
spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross
weight imported into the United King-
dom by post has now been increased to
25/6d and 15/6d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addresses of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 30 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara,
Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kut,
Kassr, Qala, Qala, Suk-ah-Shaykh
and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that piece-goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to those
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Moham-
mara by the parcel post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15
minutes earlier than the times given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Hobow & Bangkok—14th Sept., 8 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung—18th Sept., 10 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China, Japan via Kobe
—18th Sept., 10 a.m.
Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand—
18th Sept., Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Saigon—18th Sept., 3 p.m.
Hobow—18th Sept., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19th September.

Philippine Islands & Formosa via Keelung
—19th Sept., Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Pro-
visions of the new Articles
of Association of the Company,
the Board of Directors have this
day declared an Interim Divi-
dend for the First Half Year
ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE
DOLLARS (\$3) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the
Company's Office on and after
the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 16th to 23rd instant
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

September 16th, 17th & 18th.

9.15 p.m. PERFORMANCE

"MORANGO"

Quick-change Artist & Specialty Dancer.

"AMBITION"

Featuring Ruth Roland
of "RED CIRCLE" Fame.

Selected Comics.

DEWAR'S WHISKY

Imperial Institute

AND

Extra Special



THE ORIGINAL PICTURE THE PROPERTY OF JOHN DEWAR & SONS LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 616.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
SPORTING GUNS.

The Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 19th Sept., 1918, commencing
at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms,

Doddell Street,

2 12-bore Midland Gun Co's
Double Barrel Hammerless
Guns (with leather case.)

2 16-bore Midland Gun Co's
Double Barrel Hammerless
Guns (with leather case.)

2 20-bore Midland Gun Co's
Double Barrel Hammerless
Guns (with leather case.)

12 12-bore Stevens Double
Barrel Hammerless Guns.

9 16-bore Stevens Double
Barrel Hammerless Guns.

1 12-bore Parkers Double
Barrel Hammerless Gun.

1 Greener 310 Rifle suitable
for game or target, fitted
with peep and telescopic sights.

N.B.—With two exceptions the
above are brand new.

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales

Room Duddell Street,

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53"

Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13" x 10"

together with shaft and propeller
Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.

N.B. The above have been
salved from the s.s. "Hongkong"

and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and
permit to view—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE.—Lease of land
with the buildings thereon,
now known as the Officers' Mess
of the Coolie Depot. Large
Dining Room Kitchen, Servants
Quarters, eight small bedrooms
and four large bedrooms in
Annexe, all with Bathrooms.
Verandah whole length. Faces
South over best view in Harbour.
Excellent Bathing Beach. Suit-
able for small Summer Hotel.
Private Family or Syndicate.
Optional lease to November,
1927, providing for demolition or
sale of buildings by lessee.
Ground Rent \$18,000 per annum.
Tender will be received by
War Office Representative, 1,
Wooching Road, Tsingtao.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 280 & 181.

MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DODDLE STREET).

MR. T. TAKAYE.

MRS. MORTA.

CERTIFICATED MASSAGEURS

Japanese, Chinese, and English.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous
Day On date On date
at p.m. at p.m. at p.m.

Barometer — 29.74 29.75 29.73
Temperature — 79 76 84
Humidity — 79 76 73
Wind Direction — E. N. E.
Force — 4 2 3
Rainfall — 0.00 0.00 0.00
Signs of weather on 16th & 17th Sept.
E. K. G. A. T. O. —

FRIDAY, 20th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—20th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands — 20th Sept., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st September.

Saigon — 21st Sept., 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central & South
America & Europe via San
Francisco — 21st Sept., Regis-
tration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30
a.m.

Shanghai and North China — 21st Sept.,
2 p.m.

MONDAY, 23rd September.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Wey, Canada,
United States, Central & South
America & Europe via Victoria,
P.O. — 23rd Sept., Regis-
tration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Tuesday — 23rd Sept., 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 24th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa — 24th Sept.,
1 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior
Local Examinations

NOTICE is hereby given that
these examinations will
commence on MONDAY, Decem-
ber, 9th 1918.

Arrangements will be made to
hold the examination at any
town where a sufficient number
of candidates offer themselves.
Candidates who wish to be
examined at any other place than
Hongkong or Shanghai must
apply to the Registrar on or
before October 2nd 1918.

Forms of entry and all parti-
culars can be obtained on ap-
plication to the REGISTRAR, The
University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in,
must reach the Registrar, to-
gether with the fee (Ten dollars,
Hongkong Currency) on or before
October 9th, 1918.

The examinations will be con-
ducted according to the "Regu-
lations for the Senior and Junior
Local Examinations and for the
Matriculation Examination 1918,"
UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.

Printed and Published for the
Proprietor, by George William
Cade, at No. 21, "The House"
Street, in the City of Victoria,
Hongkong.